

Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, Baldwinsville, N. Y., is the author of "Land and Fresh Water Shells of Onondaga County, with a supplemental list of New York species."

Mr. L. B. Elliot, Iowa City, Iowa, is studying the dentition of mollusca and would be pleased to receive alcoholic specimens from the members.

The officers of the Association return thanks for the many kind messages conveyed to them in the letters of the members.

George T. Marston, Green Bay, Wis., has collected over 100 species from the vicinity of his place of residence. He makes a specialty of Wisconsin Mollusca.

A new circular is being prepared and will be sent, within a week, to all persons, who have been proposed for membership during the past month. Some care in the consideration of applications is necessary, as the officers have been written to several times concerning a class of collectors, who systematically commit frauds, by soliciting shells in exchange and not making any return. It is important that such persons should not be admitted to the Association.

T. Marshall Fry, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "I think the Association may be made a success, if it is taken hold of with a will, and does not become too large and unwieldy."

Miss Ida M. Shepard, Long Beach, Cal., writes: "Last week we found a *Cypraea spadicea* alive, about eleven miles north of here. How much farther north they are found, I do not know, but think not very much." She has collected about 230 West Coast species of shells.

THE SHELL-BEARING MOLLUSCA OF RHODE ISLAND.

BY HORACE F. CARPENTER.

190.—*Margaritana arcuata*, Barnes.

Shell large, more or less kidney shaped, very inequilateral, thick and strong; beaks not prominent, much eroded; epidermis tar-colored; interior smooth, *bluish white with a greenish margin*; cardinal teeth, two in the left valve, erect, strong and pyramidal and one in the right valve, long, grooved and twisted. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch; height, 2 inches. Some authors consider this species identical with the British shell called *margaritifera* and credit it with a circumboreal distribution quoting it from Europe, Siberia, British America and the Northern U. S. If this be so, it is the only species of fresh-water clam known to both continents. The European species is well known as the pearl-bearing *Unio* par

excellence, but I have never heard of pearls being found in our American shell: the interior of the British shell is described by Reeve as being *rose colored* or *salmon* with much iridescence and in another place as having a bluish-tinted interior; our shell has not these colors. The two species look very much alike, but there are differences to be observed in the appearance of the exterior as well as interior of the valves. The British species is found only in mountainous regions while ours is not so particular in its habitat. It occurs in running streams in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Mass., and according to Gould is confined to the interior, and never found near the sea coast. The only specimens ever found in R. I.—some dozen or more—were obtained by a young lad of this city, Master Eugene Austin, in Roaring Brook, Exeter, while on a visit to his friends in that town in 1872.

(To be continued.)

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ON SOME MARINE INVERTEBRATA collected by Dr. S. M. Dawson in 1885, on the coast of British Columbia, by J. F. Whiteaves, (ex. Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. iv). Among the Gasteropoda and Pelecypods, *Leptochiton cancellatus*, *Bela violacea*, *Cancellaria circumcineta*, *Admete viridula* *Pecten alaskensis*, *Yoldia thraciformis* and *Sipho Verkruzeni* are northern forms, new to the Vancouver district; while *Solariella peramabilis*, *Barleeia subtenuis* *Limatula subauriculata* and *Leda acuta* are Californian shells, now for the first time reported so far northward. *Astarte undata* and *Eulima incurva*, if correctly identified, seem to be new to the fauna of the West Coast. *Margarita cidaris*, of which a fine series was collected, was previously known by a single specimen. *Cudulus aberrans* and *Leptochiton punctatus* are described as new. *Leptothyra sanguinea* L. is reported as collected at a number of localities, and its distribution given as "Japan, California and the Ægean Sea." We have already shown that the Mediterranean, Japanese and Californian shells belong to three perfectly distinct species; the true *L. sanguinea* being confined to the first named locality. To our Californian shell we gave the name *L. Carpenteri*. The list is an interesting addition to our knowledge of Vancouver mollusks.—*H. A. P.*

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF LAND SHELL from Cuba.—*Vertigo Cubana*. By W. H. Dall, Curator dept. of moll., U. S. Nat. Mus. 1890, p. 1. This is a remarkable form of *Vertigo*. It is a minute, oval shell. The surface strongly ribbed, aperture bearing lamelke. The author compares it to the Sandwich Island *Pupa lyrata* of Gould.—*H. A. P.*